10/030,678

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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s interstrand crosslink? and double strand? DNA
L1          107 INTERSTRAND CROSSLINK? AND DOUBLE STRAND? DNA

=> s l1 and recogniz? (3a) nucleotide? sequence?
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L2            5 L1 AND RECOGNIZ? (3A) NUCLEOTIDE? SEQUENCE?

=> s l2 and bind? (6a) base?
L3            1 L2 AND BIND? (6A) BASE?

=> d l3

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:114012  USPATFULL
TI     Interstrand crosslinking agents for dna and
       compounds therefor
IN     Sugiyama, Hiroshi, Tokyo, JAPAN
       Bando, Toshikazu, Tokyo, JAPAN
       Iida, Hirokazu, Tokyo, JAPAN
       Saito, Isao, Kyoto, JAPAN
PI     US 2004086851      A1   20040506
AI     US 2002-30678      A1   20020523 (10)
       WO 2001-JP3756          20010501
PRAI   JP 2000-140361      20000512
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1193
INCL   INCLM: 435/006.000
       INCLS: 536/025.300
NCL    NCLM:  435/006.000
       NCLS:  536/025.300
IC     [7]
       ICM: C12Q001-68
       ICS: C07H021-04
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> s l2 not l3
```

L4 4 L2 NOT L3

=> d l4 bib abs 1-4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:312706 USPATFULL
TI Programmable genotoxic agents and uses therefor
IN Essigmann, John M., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Croy, Robert G., Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Yarema, Kevin J., Albany, CA, UNITED STATES
Morningstar, Marshall, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003220311 A1 20031127
AI US 2002-299029 A1 20021118 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-103671, filed on 23 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6500669 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-434664, filed on 4 May 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5879917 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-239428, filed on 4 May 1994, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5882941
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3085
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions and methods disclosed herein provide heterobifunctional programmable genotoxic compounds that can be designed to kill selected cells present in a heterogenous cell population. The present compounds comprise a first agent that inflicts damage on cellular DNA, and a second agent that attracts a macromolecular cell component such as a protein, which in turn shields genomic lesions from repair. Unrepaired lesions therefore persist in the cellular genome and contribute to the death of selected cells. In contrast, lesions formed in nonselected cells, which lack the cell component, are unshielded and thus are repaired. As a result, compounds described herein are less toxic to nonselected cells. Compounds of this invention can be designed to cause the selective killing of transformed cells, viral-infected cells and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:346817 USPATFULL
TI Programmable genotoxic agents and uses therefor
IN Essigmann, John M., Cambridge, MA, United States
Croy, Robert G., Belmont, MA, United States
Yarema, Kevin J., Albany, CANADA
Morningstar, Marshall, San Diego, MD, United States
PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6500669 B1 20021231
AI US 1998-103671 19980623 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-434664, filed on 4 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5879917 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-239428, filed on 4 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5882941
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3326
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions and methods disclosed herein provide heterobifunctional programmable genotoxic compounds that can be designed to kill selected cells present in a heterogenous cell population. The present compounds comprise a first agent that inflicts damage on cellular DNA, and a second agent that attracts a macromolecular cell component such as a protein, which in turn shields genomic lesions from repair. Unrepaired lesions therefore persist in the cellular genome and contribute to the death of selected cells. In contrast, lesions formed in nonselected cells, which lack the cell component, are unshielded and thus are repaired. As a result, compounds described herein are less toxic to nonselected cells. Compounds of this invention can be designed to cause the selective killing of transformed cells, viral-infected cells and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:33847 USPATFULL
TI Programmable genotoxic agents and uses therefor
IN Essigmann, John M., Cambridge, MA, United States
Croy, Robert G., Belmont, MA, United States
Chen, Zhenghuan, Malden, MA, United States
PA Massachusette Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5882941 19990316
AI US 1994-239428 19940504 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Elliott, George C.; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2399
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions and methods disclosed herein provide heterobifunctional programmable genotoxic compounds that can be designed to kill selected cells present in a heterogenous cell population. The present compounds comprise a first agent that inflicts damage on cellular DNA, and a second agent that attracts a macromolecular cell component such as a protein, which in turn shields genomic lesions from repair. Unrepaired lesions therefore persist in the cellular genome and contribute to the death of selected cells. In contrast, lesions formed in nonselected cells, which lack the cell component, are unshielded and thus are repaired. As a result, compounds described herein are less toxic to nonselected cells. Compounds of this invention can be designed to cause the selective killing of transformed cells, viral-infected cells and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:30602 USPATFULL
TI Programmable genotoxic agents and uses therefor
IN Essigmann, John M., Cambridge, MA, United States
Croy, Robert G., Belmont, MA, United States
Yarema, Kevin J., Malden, MA, United States
Morningstar, Marshall, Cambridge, MA, United States
PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5879917 19990309

AI US 1995-434664 19950504 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-239428, filed on 4 May 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
LREP Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault,LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2893
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions and methods disclosed herein provide heterobifunctional programmable genotoxic compounds that can be designed to kill selected cells present in a heterogenous cell population. The present compounds comprise a first agent that inflicts damage on cellular DNA, and a second agent that attracts a macromolecular cell component such as a protein, which in turn shields genomic lesions from repair. Unrepaired lesions therefore persist in the cellular genome and contribute to the death of selected cells. In contrast, lesions formed in nonselected cells, which lack the cell component, are unshielded and thus are repaired. As a result, compounds described herein are less toxic to nonselected cells. Compounds of this invention can be designed to cause the selective killing of transformed cells, viral-infected cells and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.